Amerika Esperantisto

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JULY-AUGUST, 1916

CONGRESS NUMBER
and
CONSTITUTION OF E. A. N. A.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Official Organ
of
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

With the closing of the Ninth at Annapolis another year of hope and struggle is culminated for the Association. The first of October, we open the campaign of 1916-1917, and, profiting by our experiences of the past, determined to extend our propaganda efforts. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the contents of this number, which alone are indications of our progress. The address of President Hailman to the Ninth Congress is a powerful factor for good in our work if each individual member will note it carefully and apply it to himself. Mr. Hailman urges your support of the various committees,—The School Committee and Propaganda Committee especially, both of which are helpless without the prestige coming from a large, vigorous, healthy organization. That's what E.A.N.A. **must** be,—the world has no time for weaklings, nor is attention paid to those who do not invite such attention. We must get busy, make a noise, proclaim the value and virtues of Esperanto, show that it is a privilege to be an Esperantist and **keep Esperanto before the public.**

We find herein also the list of new officers and committee members for 1916-1917. A glance will show that WORK is the best qualification possessed by those who are assuming the responsibilities of the Association for the coming year. It will be possible for them to give the most efficient service to our cause when it is felt that **you** are working also, as faithfully, as loyally, as untiringly.

What we have gained the past year forecasts our success for the future. The wedge is inserted in many directions,—avenues which will some day be wide open for the reception of the international language. The Esperantists in North America have little cause for discouragement, and much for rejoicing. Let us get together and in harmonious effort hasten the day for the official recognition of Esperanto as the world's international, auxiliary language. Are YOU with us?

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
of
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Annapolis, Md., July 27-30, 1916

REPORT OF BUSINESS SESSIONS

Thursday, July 27th

The Ninth Annual Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America was called to order at 10.30 this morning by Rev. J. L. Smiley, temporary chairman. Mr. Smiley read personal expressions of regret at non-attendance from President Wilson, the Governor of Maryland, the ex-Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Annapolis. An address of welcome was delivered by a representative of the city, Prof. T. L. Gladden of St. John's College, who briefly sketched the interesting historical attractions of Annapolis, and placed before us the keys of the city. Mr. G. W. Lee, President of the Boston Esperanto Society, responded on behalf of E.A.N.A., his remarks being in both English and Esperanto. Mr. E. C. Reed of Washington, D. C., likewise responded to the welcoming words of Prof. Gladden, and gave us several incidents of the manner in which Esperanto is really growing. Mr. Reed informed us that Mr. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is an enthusiastic Esperantist and unfailingly encloses an Esperanto key in all of his correspondence, thus doing much for propaganda work.

After the Lord's Prayer in Esperanto, nominations for Congress officers were declared in order. Mr. E. C. Reed was nominated and elected Presiding Officer, and assumed the Chair. Mr. G. W. Lee was elected Vice-President, and Miss I. A. McCaffrey, Secretary.

The address of President Hailman, published in full in this number, was read. The Secretary's report was likewise read, as was that of Rev. J. L. Smiley, as Councilor of the Capitol Division.

A letter from Dr. Lowell regarding the inclusion of Esperanto in the public school system was read by Mr. Smiley for the benefit of special propaganda along that line. The Chairman mentioned the fact that Esperanto will be included in a course at the Washington Business High School this fall. Mr. Allan Davis, Principal, and one of our most ardent advocates, will give certain pupils an opportunity of pursuing special subjects and in the language course Esperanto is included. About fifty students have already been enrolled.

The program for the afternoon was announced in detail by Mr. Smiley. The session adjourned at 1.15.

Friday, July 28th

The second business session of the Congress was called to order by the Chair, at 11 o'clock this morning.

A telegram from Dr. J. W. Torbett was read extending greetings and best wishes to the Congress.

At the suggestion of Dr. Gordon H. Claude it was moved that invitations be sent to the instructors of modern languages at the Naval Academy to be present at the propaganda meeting on Saturday evening.

A telegram from Greenacre, Me., to the Congress, was read as follows:

"The Greenacre Fellowship cordially invites your Congress to hold its meeting next year at Greenacre, Eliot, Maine, making time convenient to you. Greenacre stands for world unity, brotherhood, universal language, and its forum for the purpose of the universal investigation of reality. We welcome your Congress in brotherhood and education.—Wm. H. Randall, Chairman, Program."

Other telegrams read at this meeting were as follows:

"Greetings. God speed your work. Esperanto, the Language of Peace and prosperity.—J. W. Torbett, (Mar-

lin, Texas.)"

"Heartiest Greetings and Congratulations from the California members of the Association. Regret to be deprived of the privilege of personally attending the Congress but assure you we are with you in everything. May great success crown your ardent labors and may the Ninth prove to be the best yet. Please translate.—Secretary, Kalifornia Rondaro."

The report of the Councilor body was read, and the list of officers given for the year 1916-1917. Dr. Simonek as newly elected chairman of the Membership Committee presented a few of his ideas and submitted a plan for the taxation of clubs affiliated with the national body. This will be referred in detail to the Executive Committee. Mr. Alex Mendelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke on the need for a change in the Constitution regarding fees.

The reports of Dr. J. W. Torbett, Councilor, S.W. Division; E. Esther Owen, Councilor, Southern Division; Chas. H. Briggs, Councilor, Prairie Division; and Chester H. Crossman, Canadian Division, were read and ordered placed on file.

The report of Mr. Herbert Harris, Chairman Examinations Committee, was read and highly commended.

That part of President Hailman's message relating to the Guarantee Fund was reread, and after discussion as to ways and means for the coming year, it was suggested by Mr. Smiley that this convention approve the continuance of the Guarantee Fund as the solution of the financial problem of the Central Office. The purpose of the Guarantee Fund was explained fully and the continuance of it was recommended by the entire body. The list of present guarantors was read, and upon the adjournment of this session, 18 additional names were added, a total of $175, the entire sum subscribed being now $775.

Saturday, July 29th

The third session of the Ninth, was formally opened by the Presiding Officer at 11.30 A. M. A telegram from Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Parrish was read as follows:

"Koregajn Salutojn al la Naŭa Nacia Kongreso de Esperanto. Vivu Zamenhof. Vivu nia lingvo.—Gesinjoroj Parrish."

Invitations for the 1917 meeting of the Association were read from Greenacre, New York, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland. Mr. G. W. Lee mentioned the invitation from Boston for the International and National Congresses in 1920. All invitations were referred to the Executive Committee.

At the instance of Mr. C. H. Kavanaugh, our poet laureate, Mr. H. I. Keyes was instructed to compose an Esperanto poem, as an expression of the felicitations of the convention, to the participants in the Esperanto wedding ceremony, occurring just before the meeting.

Miss Cora L. Butler of New York made special mention of the amount of publicity given by the newspapers and suggested that we give the fullest possible notice in bringing this fact to the attention of our own local papers, sending copies of the Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington papers to our respective editors.

Upon motion of Mr. Lee it was voted that letters of appreciation be sent to the newspapers whch gave the convention so much space.

A Resolutions Committee consisting of Mr Chas. H. Kavanaugh, Chairman, Miss A. C. Leavitt and Mr. G. W. Lee, was appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Mendelson, of Brooklyn, brought up the matter of increasing the dues of E.A.N.A., and submitted a recommendation and plan for a referendum vote to the general membership, which was ordered referred to the Executive Committee.

Upon motion of Mrs. Reed, the thanks and congratulations of the Ninth were ordered extended to the Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Education, Mr. J. E. Fast and the local Esperantists in Delphos, Ohio, where Esperanto has been placed in the 8th Grade course of study for 1916-1917.

A similar letter of congratulations was ordered sent to Mr. Allan Davis, Principal Business High School, Washington, D. C.

A unanimous, rising vote of thanks and appreciation was given Mr. J. D. Hailman, our retiring President, for the splendid, whole-souled efforts he has devoted to E.A.N.A. since his election in 1914. Mr. Hailman is not a believer in three terms, and found it impossible to again undertake the Presidency, owing to the fact that he is planning to spend much of his time

out of the country during the coming year.

After a few hours recess, the members returned for the reading of the minutes of all sessions, and for the report of the Resolutions Committee which follows this report. A special vote of thanks was extended Mr. G. W. Munford of Annapolis, the able representative of the Associated Press, who so faithfully and accurately reported the Congress sessions and events.

The closing vote of the Ninth was a message of good cheer to "La Majstro" to be conveyed to him thru the office of the U.E.A. in Switzerland.

I. A. McCaffrey,
Secretary.

Resolutions

We, your committee, expressly appointed for the purpose, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ninth Annual Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America, assembled in the Old Senate Chamber of the historic State House at Annapolis, does hereby express its most hearty and affectionate appreciation of the courtesy, kindness and royal hospitality extended to it by the Mayor and people of the city, the officials of the State of Maryland and of the Naval Academy, the ladies in active charge of matters of entertainment, the citizens who provided sight-seeing automobiles, the local group of Esperantists, and the Rev. James L. Smiley, whose energetic and untiring efforts deserve our sincerest gratitude. Indeed the people of Annapolis are the last word in Southern hospitality.

Chas. H. Kavanaugh, Chr.
Amy C. Leavitt,
George Winthrop Lee.

Councilor Meeting

At the Councilor meeting held Friday, July 28th, the principal business was the election of officers and committees for the coming fiscal year. Mr. J. D. Hailman, our President for two terms, declined re-election. His successor chosen is Dr. H. W. Yemans, Lieutenant, M.R.C., Fort Barry, Calif. Dr. Yemans is known to the Esperantists thruout the world, as one of our leading advocates and propagandists. Thru his influence many of the most prominent recognitions of Esperanto as an international language have been brought about. At the time of the International Congress in Washington, D. C., 1910, he held the office of Vice-President for the Association, and owing to the inability of the then President to attend, Dr. Yemans assumed the entire responsibilities of the Presidential office during the Congress sessons. Later, upon transference to the Philippines, his propaganda work did not cease, but rather a large and flourishing club was established in Manila and received his support until his return to the United States. As a Sustaining Member of E.A.N.A., Dr. Yemans has always shown himself a loyal supporter of the organization work. His advent as President will be hailed with great delight by the members thruout the country who are familiar with his efforts in our behalf.

The other officers elected are as follows:

Vice-President: Dr. B. K. Simonek;

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. C. H. Fessenden;

Executive Committee: J. D. Hailman, H. W. Hetzel, D. E. Parrish, Dr. C. H. Fessenden and Isabelle M. Horn.

Chairmen, Committees:

Examinations: Herbert Harris.
Publications: Ernest F. Dow.
Propaganda: Isabelle M. Horn.
School: J. E. Fast.

Members of School Committee: J. E. Fast; Dr. D. O. S. Lowell; Judge Daingerfield; Com. John Blish; Isabelle M. Horn.

Membership Committee: Dr. B. K. Simonek, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Coigne, New York City; A. Mayer, Washington, D. C.; May D. Van Sloun, San Francisco, Calif.; C. R. Bowen, Meadville, Penna.

Finance Committee: Dr. H. W. Yemans, Chairman; Rev. J. H. Fazel; Dr. Tobias Sigel; Dr. J. W. Torbett; J. A. Silbernik.

Councilors for 1916-1917: (Some already elected; remainder, vacancies filled at this meeting.)

New England: Ernest F. Dow, West Newton, Mass.

New York: Miss Cora L. Butler, Port Richmond, N. Y.

Penna.: H. W. Hetzel, Moylan, Pa.

Capitol: Rev. J. L. Smiley, 130 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.

Southern: A. S. Mellichamp, Agricola, Miss.
Ohio Valley: K. C. Kerr, Youngstown, Ohio.
Central: Dr. Tobias Sigel, 607 Breitmeyer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Prairie: Chas. H. Briggs, 12 Old Colony Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
South-West: Dr. J. W. Torbett, Marlin, Texas.
Rocky Mountain: Prof. Jas. Underhill, Bin "N", Idaho Springs, Colo.
Western: Wm. H. Chase, San Francisco, Calif.
Canadian: Chester H. Crossman, Lampman, Sask., Canada.

THE NINTH AT ANNAPOLIS

The stately dignity of Maryland's historic Capital received a severe shock on the morning of Thursday, July 27, 1916, when the sleepy little city awakened to a chorus of "Bonan Matenon's" uttered by a strange tribe of which Annapolis had heard much but had succeeded in keeping at a distance. That first "Bonan Matenon" shouted by the first enthusiast was only the first of the "Esperantic" thrills and shocks to which Annapolis was to become accustomed within the next four days.

Along the winding streets converging to the State House we wended our way, climbed the terraced steps, found ourselves on a broad veranda with its white pillars in true Colonial style, and entered thru the massive doorway. Ah! A familiar sight greets us! "AKCEPTEJO" in green letters over the door to the first chamber, leads us to believe instantly that we are in the right place. Any doubts we may have had on the subject vanish in thin air the next moment as the well-known Esperanto "babilado" becomes more distinct. Investigation shows that many of the old "babilantoj" are on the ground, while a goodly number of new, and promising ones, are noticeable.

"Ho, Pastro Smiley, ni ĝojegas!" we exclaim as a cordial voice welcomes us, emphasizing the greeting with a hearty handshake. And this is Rev. J. L. Smiley, Councilor of the Capitol Division, of whom we have heard so much during the past months. Our first impression, borne out by subsequent events, is that Mr. Smiley was the person in the mind of the man who coined the word "Efficiency." Can we say more? Judge by deeds and not by mere words.

Others of the Annapolis Esperantist contingent hasten to extend the hearty welcome of the Southland,—Mrs. Robert Moss, Mrs. George Moss, Dr. Brown, Dr. Claude, Mrs. Chairs and many others,—a splendid nucleus for the propaganda work in the Capitol Division.

Receiving the Congress badge we wander around awaiting the call to order, meanwhile noting our headquarters. Three large rooms are devoted to the Esperanto Congress. One, a large auditorium, for the business sessions; adjoining is the "Akceptejo," and next to that a room containing an exhibition of books, propaganda material and magazines. Esperanto banners, flags and pennants stretch everywhere, and the usual amount of enthusiasm which every Esperantist usually has, is increased 100% before the opening session.

Following the adjournment of the first executive meeting the official photographer, aptly termed the "mugisto" by one of our well-known Eastern Esperantists, had us at his mercy for a short time in front of the State House, for the official photograph.

But what horrible disturbance is taking place at the foot of the velvety slope of lawn comprising the State House grounds? Loud noises, demoniacal coughs and sharp wheezes follow each other in rapid succession. Surely Annapolis in its wildest dreams never conceived of such discord in her hitherto harmonious existence. The mystery did not long remain unsolved, for suddenly there hove into sight a craft of the well-

known 4d design and workmanship. From this emerged, before our astonished gaze, three of the most weird figures we have yet been privileged to see. Penetrating the real estate of several states in our Federal Union, with a war-whoop, we welcomed a section of the "Detroit Bunch,"—Oscar Poehlman, "Eddie" Sievers, and "Jule" Meyer,—who on the preceding Sunday had shaken the dust of Detroit from their feet for the more sociable mud of Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland. They arrived on time,—viz., the opening session of the Ninth,—thereby winning a much coveted prize of $2.00 each from a Detroit backer, Mr. Beutler. The nearest "soda-water" dispensary immediately became the richer by $6.00

After luncheon we started out en masse for the Naval Academy, a professional guide meeting us at the gate to conduct us thru the interesting buildings and beautiful grounds. "Seeing the Sights in Uncle Sam's Naval Officer Factory" could be made the subject of an entire novel, but lack of space prevents a description of even the most superficial character. Battle-scarred implements for human destruction, tattered flags of years gone by, and countless relics of past generations when the New Nation was making its slow fight for liberty, —all had a significance because of the part played in our national history. Our own implement for human reform, world liberty and Peace seemed all the more precious to us as its ideal characteristics and possibilites were compared with the crude methods employed by man for the destruction of his kind.

Tired and hot from the blazing sunlight we sought the cool recesses and shady nooks in the vicinity of the band stand, and after enjoying a number of selections, were brought to our feet with a cheer as the familiar notes of "La Espero" rang out, played with such fervor that one easily assumed **every** musician there an Esperantist, as is really the case with their talented leader, Prof. Torovsky and several of the players.

The Banquet

A few hours later, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, found us again greeting each other in front of Carvel Hall, as inseparably **a** part of Annapolis as the very air **of** Maryland. "Carvel Hall," famous in history, in song and in story, welcomed the Ninth that night with all its overflowing hospitality. The long table, placed the entire length of the banquet hall, accommodated everybody, while at a cross section along the farther end, the speakers and guests of the evening were seated.

We have sonnets, poems, odes and what-not, dedicated to almost everything, but why, I ask, in all sincerity has no one yet written a real appreciation of a real Maryland dinner? The most reasonable answer is, "It can't be done!" Fried chicken a la Maryland, is a poem in itself! Words fail me!

Upon the appearance of the demitasse, "Tostestro" Smiley began the real work of the evening. He introduced to us His Honor, the Mayor of Annapolis, James F. Strange, who in a few words, pictured to the company some of the attractions and beauties of the city, as well as outlining the aims for which it is striving. Mr. Jas. M. Munroe, one of the lawyers of the Annapolis bar, followed, with a speech of welcome and an original poem which brought out in every point the true spirit of Annapolis and the Annapolitans. Mr. J. C. Pellet of Worcester, Mass., gave a short sketch of the life of Dr. Zamenhof, after which the orchestra rendered our international anthem, composed by the Majstro himself, "La Espero." Dr. B. K. Simonek of Chicago, Ill., was the next speaker, his subject being "Usono." Mr. Robt. Moss, another leading lawyer of Annapolis and a born public speaker, entertained us during the allotted three minutes, his topic being "Maryland." Miss McCaffrey of the Central Office, followed, speaking in Esperanto, to the toast "La Forestantoj." Mr. G. W. Lee, of Boston, had for his subject "La Fideluloj" and in English, for the propaganda effect, told of several methods of propaganda work to be successfully followed by the faithful. Dr. Tobias Sigel, in treating his subject, "La Martiroj," absolutely disclaimed all knowledge of Esperanto martyrs, and impressed on us that working for our Esperanto cause reacts to our own personal enjoyment. Mr. Chas. H. Kavanaugh, our own genial Esperantist lawyer from Michigan, spoke on the same topic, and took a similar stand. Mr. Kavanaugh

is so full of Esperanto "pep" that anyone hearing him must become inoculated also. A few more like him and "there'd be nothing to this propaganda business." "Kahika" has not even a chance to slacken if he so desired, for a charming Sinjorino is right there too, to supply any deficiency and then some. Pardon the digression and we continue—

The last topic "Peace on Earth" was divided between Rev. J. M. Magruder D. D., and the Rev. Mr. Bergen, both of Maryland. Dr. Magruder declared that he had caught some of the Esperanto enthusiasm and spirit of the party and was ready to admit himself a thorough Esperantist also.

The closing selection by the orchestra "Star of Hope" was a fitting one, and carried to each of us in the universal language of music, a message of good cheer.

Friday the 28th

No ill effects from the banquet were apparent this morning when the "Babilejo" was again stormed and carried by the "Pacbatalantoj." A little stranger had made her appearance in our midst and was growing in proportion as the "babilado" waxed faster and more furious. "Fraŭlino Rumor" the name of this latest arrival, and the business session at 11 o'clock was a cruelty imposed on all present, as everyone wished to continue discussion rather than settle down to work. However the Chairman kept strictly to the order of the day, and by two o'clock we were ready for the boat trip to the Experimental Station of the Naval Academy. The laboratories and machinery with all the workings of each, explained to us by naval officers, were of interest to everybody, and those finding the machine shop too warm could await the party outside, enjoying the cool breezes from the water. Returning to the Naval Academy grounds and making our way to the entrance we found a number of automobiles ready to take us for a sight-seeing trip thruout the city and suburbs. Glimpses of old-time grandeur, picturesque landmarks and places of historical interest were revealed to us by competent guides. Fraŭlino Rumor, now grown to a full-sized dame, remained with us. Assisted by her ever-present and willing slaves, the newspaper reporters, she flew hither and thither, assuming more tangible shape with each passing hour.

After a hasty supper, 7 o'clock found us in a modern "movie" house, awaiting the stereopticon Esperanto slides. The management had courteously consented to show these and all Congress-members were admitted without charge, being permitted to remain for the regular performance following, if they so desired. The Esperanto views comprised the collection in charge of the Central Office. The explanation for each picture was given by Mr. G. W. Lee of Boston. Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the regular program of the theatre was scheduled to follow, the entire series of slides could not be shown. Enough were given however to make us realize again the practical value of this splendid collection for propaganda work. Surely a new demand for these will now be created.

Hurrying from the theatre, via the Detroit jitney, we made our way to the Gymnasium of St. John's College, from whence the strains of music warned us that the Esperanto Ball was already in progress. The little souvenir programs are a work of art and will be treasured as a delightful remembrance of the "good time" that evening. It made little difference that everyone did not dance. Suffice it to say that each had the time of his life. To just sit around and talk, "Esperante" and otherwise, to visit with each other and to partake of the delicious refreshments at our disposal, caused the minutes to fly on wings and it was nearing the "wee sma' hours" when we called the last reluctant "Ĝis revido." A merry party of five, on an Esperanto joy-ride was observed spinning away from the Gymnasium and Dame Rumor roused sleepily to assume again the attitude of watchful waiting maintained during the evening.

Saturday the 29th

Saturday mornng the clans gathered at the State House for the last business session of the Ninth. The weather had become slightly cooler, causing us all to be in the highest state of good humor. A few new faces were observed among the Kongresanoj,—some who had been unable to attend earlier sessions. Among them we find Dr. Ivy Kellerman Reed and Mr. Adolph Mayer of Washington.

A newspaper man, the redoubtable Associated Press-agent, G. Wythe Munford, is observed occupying a front seat. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and Dame Rumor creeps from the historic chamber to return no more, for here is the reality,—the first Esperanto wedding ever staged. Rev. Mr. Smiley in the robes of his office, has mounted the platform, and the two principals in the ceremony stand before him while the full Episcopal ceremony, translated into Esperanto by the bride and groom, is performed. The simple and informal service in the historic Senate Chamber of the old State House was strikingly impressive and beautiful to those present, who for the first time, witnessed this use of "nia kara lingvo."

The third business session of the Ninth followed immediately, and after adjournment and luncheon, the members met again for the reading of the minutes of all sessions and for the report of the Resolutions Committee.

At four o'clock we were at the boat wharf awaiting the steamer which was to take us down the Severn to West River, a delightful sail in true picnic fashion. In groups and pairs we wandered over the boat, now dancing below-deck, now enjoying the stiff breezes from the upper deck, talking Esperanto, and making converts at every turn. The boat was crowded and all on board seemingly interested in the "Esperanto bunch" as we were termed. Every red-blooded Esperantist likes nothing better than to be given a chance to expound his theories and ideas concerning the Esperanto movement. That many such chances were seized was uninterruptedly demonstrated.

At supper, served way down below the deck, with the water rushing past the tiny port-holes, a merry contingent of the Congress members was gathered. The center of interest was a miniature wedding cake with its white frosting embellished by a green star, presented to the newly-wedded Esperantists by Dr. Gordon Claude of Annapolis. Of course every girl had to have a piece to dream on, and every fellow a piece to eat immediately—(the eternal difference between the sexes).

The Annapolis landing was reached before we were aware of it, and all hastily scrambled off, to make ready for the evening program,—the public reception at McDowell Hall, St. John's College.

At 8.30 this public meeting was opened with the Congress members present in addition to a goodly number of Annapolitans who had come to see what it was all about. The program was a varied one, consisting of Esperanto speeches, interspersed with violin selections, readings and songs. Mr. Alex Mendelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the first speaker and proved himself an Esperanto orator of the first rank. With his fiery manner and smooth, distinct speech, his championship of Esperanto was a triumph.

Our little blind heroine, Miss Harriet L. Stone of Washington, D. C., followed with a short account in Esperanto of the manner in which Esperanto brings the world to the blind. Miss Stone's closing sentence is worthy of repetition:

"Tial per Esperanto ni tenas niajn fingropintojn sur la pulso de la mondkoro, pulsbatante en la mezuro de progreso, kaj ni sentas la travibron kaj kaptas la paŝojn."

Miss Stone's work in Esperanto Braille is known thruout the world.

Mrs. George Sherman of Annapolis entertained us for the next half-hour with songs from Burns. Mrs. Sherman was of particular interest to us, as she was scheduled as the Esperanto soloist for the church service.

Again we straighten up with intense interest, for here is our own Mr. Kavanaugh being called on by the presiding officer, Mr. Smiley. We are thus privileged to hear Mr. Kavanaugh's **first** public Esperanto speech resulting in the conclusion that we warn all hitherto Esperanto orators to look to their laurels,—a rival is on your track. The non-Esperantist can not fail to be impressed with the smoothly-spoken international tongue when demonstrated in this fashion.

Miss A. C. Leavitt of Washington, D. C., made the startling disclosure that during the whole year she had not spoken **"eĉ unu vorton."** The men present, particularly the married ones, looked hungrily at Miss Leavitt, each mentally resolving to get her recipe, until it was learned that Miss Leavitt meant "even one **Esperanto** word",—not that she had abstained from conversation entirely during the preced-

ing year!

Mr. G. W. Lee of Boston, followed with a short but effective talk on the need for Esperanto in South American trade. Mr. Lee read from a letter received from a South American business man, who asked, in Esperanto, for information regarding fireworks and parlor pyrotechnics. The manner in which the letter was referred to New York and Boston firms and the information and reply sent the inquirer, effectively demonstrated again the need and usefulness of an international commercial language.

Dr. Simonek of Chicago was the next speaker and in his inimitable and enthusiastic manner related a humorous story in Esperanto later translating it into English.

Mr. Mayer of Washington, D. C. closed the list of speakers and the final formal Congress session was over.

Sunday the 30th

This morning at 11 o'clock, the historic structure of St. Anne's witnessed a scene never before experienced in her history. By special permission of the Bishop of Maryland and the Rector of St. Anne's, a newer expression, —an international message—of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" resounded amidst its lofty pillars. The Doxology, "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "Abide with Me" seemed to take on new life and meaning as the well-trained chorus led them in Esperanto. The Offertory by Mrs. George Sherman, "La 23a Psalmo," was rendered with perfect accent and intonation. The mellow sounds of the international tongue seem peculiarly adapted to beautiful music.

The sermon by Rev. Paul Hoffman, of New Jersey, in Esperanto, was a practical and convincing exposition of the aims of Esperanto in its relations to the Brotherhood of Man, and the need for the propaganda of this movement as an expression of true Christian fellowship.

The impressiveness of the readings and responses, of the prayers and hymns and of the sermon can not be sufficiently described. It seemed to us that we stood on the threshold of a new era,—an era in which Esperanto could not be the loser.

The evening meeting in St. Anne's Chapel consisted of a short service in English followed by the full stereopticon lecture, for propaganda purposes, the subject being "Esperanto as an Auxiliary Language."

As many of the Congress visitors were obliged to leave during the day, farewells were heard on every side. Not the customary "Adiaŭ" however, but a simple and sincere "Ĝis la Revido" was the rule of the day. At each succeeding Congress we say "This was the best yet." It is true in a certain sense. Every year, some particular feature or features will stand out prominently as being associated with the annual meeting, but upon analysis we find that each has its own particular niche in our memory. Each succeeding year finds the Congress better in proportion to the growth of our own enthusiasm and loyalty to the cause. The Esperantist who does not at least try to attend our conventions is missing something vital which it is impossible to get in any other way. A "Something" which sends us back home full of renewed vigor and enthusiasm for our Esperanto movement; ready to waken our sleepy fellow-workers to more militant action; ready to storm the press, public opinion, educational circles, anything, which may further "nia afero;"—that "something" which means a livelier growth of our Esperanto movement, the continued existence of our organized work and the ultimate success of our ideals. The Esperantist who misses this rejuvenation loses much; those of us who have been there, realize its value, —thus we say "Ĝis la Revido."

"Iamo."

SIDELIGHTS ON THE NINTH

A wonderful silk Esperanto banner and three "boys" was the contribution of Uniontown, Penna., toward the success of the Ninth. Hu. I. Keyes, our Esperanto poet, headed the delegation, his two slightly younger partners being Kenneth Woodward and Harry Cohen. Certainly no one got more out of the convention than each of the last-named, who for the first time attended an Esperanto Congress. It is safe to

predict that Uniontown has a permanent place on the Esperanto map, and the "Ĝis la Revido," to Uniontown, means "Until the Tenth in ———".

The "Diservo" booklet, attractively printed, may be obtained at 10 cents a copy from The American Esperantist Co., West Newton, Mass.

Early on the morning of July 29th a sad-looking individual was observed in the Convention room, gazing pensively at the brass plate in the floor, marking the spot where the immortal George stood and resigned his commission in the army, claimed the greatest act in American history. To a sympathetic friend, the victim confided: "Upon this spot, Washington resigned his commission, and in a few hours on the same place, I stand to resign my liberty!" (Poor fellow, his premonition was all too true.—Ed.)

No Esperanto Congress is complete without the "Detroit Bunch." This is a foregone and accepted conclusion. The Ninth claimed the following very active members from the Central District: Dr. and Mrs. Sigel, Jules Meyer, Edwin Sievers and Oscar Poehlmann. The last named three made the entire trip by automobile from Detroit, and acted as official chauffeurs during the Congress days(Here's hoping they don't meet the same fate as the o. c. at the Eighth.—Ed.) Following a visit to Washington they left, with "Eddie" at the wheel, late Sunday night, July 30, homeward bound. The trip of the Esperanto auto, literally covered as it was with Esperanto flags, pennants and badges, is of interest. Hear one of the party tell it:

"The D.D.'s arrived here in fine style and registered at the Esperanto Hotel. After a very short session, we went to our respective homes pretty glad to see the 'old folks at home' once more.

"The return trip was much more exciting than going. Our brakes gave out on top of Town Hill, Md., one of the worst in the range. After a hazardous trip, we finally arrived at Cumberland where we had new bands put on. After traveling about ten miles, the right front wheel refused to behave because of missing bearings. Stopped for a few hours while Ed went to hunt up a service station to get repairs. Everything was fine until————(censored) hit a farmer wagon and bent the radius rod. Ed took the pilot job and drove 200 miles to Detroit. Needless to say,—garage at once!"

Needless to say also the cruise of the Esperanto flivver goes down in our history.

The newspapers of Annapolis and Baltimore helped in great measure to the success of the Ninth. The publicity obtained was one of the features of the four days. Naturally thru the "Esperanto Wedding" an undue amount of notice was secured, once the newspapers got hold of it. Particular mention may be made of the "Evening Capitol" of Annapolis, which for weeks preceding the Congress showed its progressive and favorable attitude toward the Esperanto movement. During the Congress, front page, headline notices appeared every day. On Thursday, the 27th, the opening day, a welcome in English and Esperanto appeared; a two-column article, "Esperantists Here for Ninth Congress," and in addition, many smaller notices scattered thruout the paper. During the remaining days feature articles were given in the "Capital" under the following headlines: "Esperanto Kongreso Programo por Hodiaŭ;" "Wedding in Esperanto at the State House;" "Esperantists Favor City for Laboratory;" "Esperantists Dine at Carvel Hall."

Baltimore News: July 28th, Picture of Esperanto Bride and Groom; July 29th, Picture of Delegates to the Ninth.

Baltimore American: July 28th, "To be Married in Esperanto;" July 29th, "Esperantists elect Officers."

Baltimore Star: July 27th, "Esperantists Meet at State Capital."

Baltimore Sun: July 28th, "Esperantists in Session;" July 29th, "To be Wed in Esperanto."

Washington Times: July 29th, "Washington Woman Married in Esperanto."

Boston Post: July 31, "Wedding Ritual all in Esperanto."

San Jose Mercury Herald: "Couple Married in Esperanto Come to this City to Live."

The most valuable part of the publicity obtained lies in the fact that practically every article incorporated the word Espeeranto into the headline, and as all articles mentioned above were given prominent space and headlines, this means that many thousands of people have been intro-

duced to the International Language, who may have before never even heard of it. Copies of any of the above papers may be obtained by writing for them.

"Welcome the Esperantists. Sorry we don't speak the language."
—Annapolis "Evening Capital."

" A wedding ceremony in which every word was pronounced in Esperanto was performed in Annapolis for a Washington couple. Now those seeking novel weddings probably will have to resort to a shorthand ceremony.—Washington "Herald."

"It is no unusual thing for Annapolis to see visitors from all parts of the United States. In fact, our country is perpetually represented in every section by the officers and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

"But when busy people come from many distant states solely in the interest of an international language, the fact is sufficiently impressive to merit more than passing notice.

"What is the inspiration which so forcefully animates these Esperantists? It is clearly the belief that the world has at last been presented with a long-looked-for international tongue, which will serve as a great factor in promoting universal peace.

"Such a climax is no vain vision for it is the goal of Christianity, and of all humane religions. While expecting this millenium, the Esperantists claim that this neutral auxiliary language has a splendid service to render in commerce, in diplomacy, in science, in Red Cross work, and in all meetings of an international character.

"Esperanto has not been launched to sweep away all national tongues, but simply to supply the communication between the nations.

"Viewed in this light, it must appeal to all intelligent persons. It is certainly worthy of investigation and if vindicated in its claims, it is entitled to widespread study and use. Many grown folks are too busy, or imagine they are, to acquire a new language, but if told that this Esperanto language is the easiest and perhaps the most expressive on earth, they will make their program elastic enough to include the Esperanto speech. As soon as practicable all school authorities will do well to consider its claims, which are simplicity, utility, and a broadening influence. ......"
—Editorial, Annapolis "Evening Capital," Aug. 2.

THE ESPERANTO WEDDING

Undoubtedly the remembered and striking feature of the Ninth at Annapolis will be the Esperanto wedding of Miss Isabelle A. McCaffrey of the Central Office and John S. Horn of San Jose, California. The affair came as a surprise to the Congress members in attendance, and but for the sleuth-like tendencies of Mr. G. W. Munford, the newspaperman in daily attendance at the Congress, would have remained a secret until the hour of the ceremony. As fate would have it however, it was the publicity feature of the Ninth, and thus, for the sake of Esperanto, the "leak" was not without its compensations. Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington papers deigned to feature the "Esperanto Wedding" with front page notices, while thru the Associated Press, further publicity was given by papers thruout the country. The result for the cause is that again Esperanto is demonstrated as a real, practical and living language.

Miss McCaffrey ("I.A.M." of the Central Office) is well known to the Esperantists thruout the country, having been connected with the Central Office for the past six years. Graduated from the Washington High Schools in 1910, she became associated with the Esperanto movement in the same year, being Assistant Manager and later Secretary-Treasurer of the American Esperantist Company while the Central Office was located in Washington, D. C.

In April, 1913, headquarters were transferred to West Newton (Boston), and Miss McCaffrey made the transfer also. In 1913 she was made Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Esperanto Association of North America, and later Assistant Editor of **"Amerika Esperantisto,"** also retaining the position of Secretary-Treasurer to the Company.

Mr. Horn is a graduate of the University of Nevada, — after a special course in physical chemistry at the

University of Chicago, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Nevada College in 1911. The following year, finishing a Post-graduate course in Physiological Chemistry, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Leland Stanford University, California. Mr. Horn is now engaged as chemist for the Western Grain & Sugar Products Company at Agnew, Calif.

It was at Stanford in 1911 that Mr. Horn studied Esperanto under the vigorous and able propaganda efforts of Prof. Guerard, when the Esperanto course was a part of the curriculum at the University.

Owing to the ardent Esperanto enthusiasm of both, it was natural that they should wish the ceremony in Esperanto. With the kind cooperation of Rev. James L. Smiley, this was made possible.

Mrs. Horn will retain her editorial duties and continue as Assistant Secretary of the Association as heretofore. At the Ninth, she was, in addition, elected Chairman of the Propaganda Committee, for the coming fiscal year.

The happy couple will reside at Agnew, Calif., for the present, all mail being addressed in future to Box 804, San Jose, Calif.



Gesinjoroj Horn

Tiu paro da junaj amantoj
Dum jaro nur korespondantoj
Poste iris Kongreson
Kaj diris la "jeson"
Por ke ili estu ĝojantoj.

PREDIKO

De Pastro Paul F. Hoffman

"Novan ordonon mi donas al vi,
ke vi amu unu la alian;
kiel mi amis vin, tiel
vi ankaŭ amu unu la alian."

La vortoj de nia Sinjoro en la XIIIa Ĉapitro de la Evangelio laŭ Sankta Johano.

Samideanoj:—

La facile antaŭvidata temo de ĉiu Esperanta prediko estas la fratamo. Efektive, oni ne povas ne paroli pri tio, ĉar ĝi estas la interna ideo de Esperantismo, kaj same la idealo, motivo, realeco de Kristanismo.

En la intenco de nia Dia Sinjoro tio estas la diferenciga signo de Lia Religio,—la amo, al Dio kaj al homoj. Li ampleksas la tutan religion per tiu vorto.—

Vi devas ami la Sinjoron, vian Dion,
per la tuta via koro,
per la tuta via menso,
per la tuta via animo, kaj
per la tuta via forto.
Kaj vi devas ami la proksimulon
kiel vi amas vin mem.

Jen, la tuta religio,—
Amo al Dio kaj amo al homo.

Kiel Esperantistoj, nia speciala intereso estas pri la dua ordono,—la amo al proksimuloj—pri kiu nia Sinjoro deklaris:

"Per tio scios ĉiuj homoj ke vi estas miaj disĉiploj, se vi havos amon unu al la alia."

"Novan ordonon," Li nomis ĝin, kaj ĝi estas ja tute nova kiam ĝi eniris en la mondon, alportite al ni el ĉielo de

la Dio-Homo, nia Sinjoro,—neniu antaŭe aŭdis pri ĝi; neniu eĉ pensis aŭ revis pri ĝi,—ĝi ŝajnis sensencaĵo.

Amo al parencoj? Jes, kredeble;
Amo al amikoj? Jes, certe;
Sed amo al ĉiuj homoj, pro tio, ke ili estas ĉiuj amataj filoj de Dio! Absurdaĵo! Neeble!
Nomi ĉiujn homojn fratoj! Ridinde!

Oni mokis. Oni ja ridis. Multaj timis tiun ideon kaj kontraŭstaris ĝin kiel gravan danĝeron, malutilan por la bona ordo de la socio.

Sed malgraŭ ĉiuj mokoj, ĉiuj kontraŭaĵoj, ĝi persistis, kaj ne nur persistis sed kreskis, kaj pli kaj pli influis la homan vivadon, ĉar ĝi estis Di'potenca, nevenkebla.

Malrapide sed certe ĝi kreskis, pli kaj pli instigante la homojn al amo kaj bonfaremo. Malrapida devis esti ĝia progresado ĉar kontraŭ ĝi estis amasigitaj la potencaj fortoj de egoismo—vera giganto, ĝis tiam la plej forta motivo en la mondo, la konfesita granda Reĝo de la homaro; sed kvankam malrapida, ĝia progresado estis konstanta, pro tio, ke ĝi estas pli potenca forto ol la egoismo.

La historio de la civilizacio estas la historio de la triumfado de tiu ideo de fratamo kontraŭ la egoismo. Tio, kion ni nomas la civilizacio estas efektive la rezultato de la influo de tiu ideo.

Certe ĝi ne ankoraŭ venkis. Certe ni ne estas kontentaj pri la ĝisnuna rezultato. Longe malproksime antaŭ ni brilas la lumstelo de vera socia bonstato per la amo; sed, kompare kun antaŭaj epokoj, ni homoj ja faris grandajn paŝojn antaŭen; kaj tia, kia ĝi estas, la nuna civilizacio ŝuldas siajn bonojn ne al ia kvazaŭ aŭtomata evolucio, sed efektive al la forta influo de tiu ideo de fratamo.

Kaj pli kaj pli ĝi antaŭeniros nehaltigeble. Vane ĉiuj malbonaj ecoj ĝin kontraŭas. Eĉ la terura malbono —la milito—ne povas ĝin venki. La milito nur signifas ke ne ankoraŭ fariĝis tiu ideo sufiĉe forta por sukcese kontraŭbatali la malbonajn pasiojn de la egoismo. Fine, ĝi estos sufiĉe forta por neebligi la militadon kiam, kaj nur tiam, ni havos veran civilizacion.

Preskaŭ malkuraĝigite kiel ni estas pri la nuna terura, kruelega, preskaŭ mondmilito—eĉ dum la koroj ploregas, malĝojegas, suferegas, tamen ni bone scias ke tiu karega ideo te fratamo ankoraŭ vivas, ke ĝi ne estas mortigita kune kun niaj mortigitaj fratoj; sed sub la timiga, satana eksteraĵo de batalaganta mondo, ni sentas ke la amo ankoraŭ vivas—ke ĝi movas, eĉ kreskas. Kreskas? Jes. Ĉar mi kuraĝas profeti ke en la postmilita epoko ni vidos tempon pli ol iam antaŭe karakterizitan de fratamo, de homameco.

Apenaŭ cikatriĝos la vundoj de la batalo ol la mondo, konsciante sian grandegan perdon, hontigite pri la giganta malsaĝo de la milita detruado, dolore pentante pro sia granda peko, turnos siajn pensojn al homamo.

Ni havas antaŭ ni tre gravan estonton. Nu, kian rolon ludos nia Esperanto, nia lingvo de fratamo? Gravegan rolon, laŭ nia espero. Bone ni scias ke Esperanto estas dediĉita al la fratamo; ke la kara Majstro kreis ĝin kiel ilon por efektivigi la esperon de monda frateco kaj amo. Ĝi estas la lingvo de espero al la fratamo. Jen, la signifo de nia lingvo. Jen, la kialo de nia movado. Ĝi havas la rolon interkonigi ĉiujn homojn de la mondo, niajn fratojn nun disigitajn per la bariloj de diverslingveco, baldaŭ spirite alproksimigotajn per nia kara internacia lingvo.

Kaj en la postmilitaj tempoj ni vidos mondon pretan por niaj laboroj, pretan akcepti nian helpon.

Ni estas ankoraŭ malgranda popolo. Kelkaj, eble ne malmultaj, ne eĉ aŭdis pri nia ekzistado. Multaj homoj nomas nin frenezuloj, senutilaj revuloj. Tiel estu. Ni tamen, niaparte, bone scias kio estas Esperanto, kion ĝi celas, kion ĝi povas; ke ĝi ne estas fantaziaĵo, plaĉanta ludilo por cerbaj malfortuloj; sed tute kontraŭe, ke ĝi estas plene praktika, potenca, plej efika rimedo por la disvastigado de fratamo inter la homoj; ke Esperanto ne estas nura lingvo sed spirita movado kun granda signifo, kiu celas la tutan mondon por bonfarema, interfrata amo.

Sed tie ĉi ni haltu iom. Esperanto sola ne povas realigi tiun ravan ideon. Ĝi estas interkonigilo. Ĝi ne estas religio. Ĝi ja tendencas la amon,—kaj per sia spirito kaj per sia agado—, sed per si mem, ĝi ne povas ŝanĝi la homan egoismon en fratamon.

Por tiu miriga ŝanĝo ni bezonas la forton de la kristana religio. Ni dankas pro la "nova sento" de Esperanto, sed ni memoras ke la vera "nova sento" venis en la mondon kiel kristanis-

mo. Ĝi estas la nova ordono de Jesuo Kristo. Ĝi estas Lia donaco al la homoj. Kaj ĝi estas duobla donaco. Unue, ĝi estas la inspiriga idealo de amo—al Dio kaj al homoj,—amo universala, ĉiun ampleksan, Disimila. Due, ĝi estas la povo donita al ni kiu transformigas la animojn kaj igos ilin flami kaj bruli per la sankta fajro de amo. La Kristana Eklezio estas tiu, kiu instruas al ni la amon kaj donas al ni ĝian povon.

Ni bezonas la veron por koni Dion kaj homon. Ni bezonas la Dian helpon kiu fluas en nin de la Dio enkarniĝinta, Nia Sinjoro Jesuo Kristo, per la preĝoj kaj sakramentoj de Lia Religio.

Por interfratigi la mondon, multe pli estas bezonata ol la nura interkonigado; kaj tiu plimulto estas la amo en ni mem—ke ni estu homamantoj. Interkonigado ne necesigas la amon. Kiel ni bone scias, la plej akraj malpacoj okazas inter samlingvanoj. En la limo de samlingva urbo, eĉ en familio ofte vidiĝas granda manko de fratamo. Kaj ankaŭ la lingva sameco ofte liveras al homoj pli grandan povon malpacigi kaj kolerigi,—potencan ilon por socia malbonfaro.

La majstro vidis la tutan mondon disdividata per grandaj muroj konstruitaj, ne el ŝtonegoj sed el malkomprenoj. Por disbati tiujn murojn li genie elpensis la mondlingvon Esperanto. Sed interne de la eksteraj muroj de malkompreno troviĝas aliaj,—la muroj de egoismo, de malestimo, de malamo, kaj tiuj muroj nur disfalos sub la bonfarantaj bategoj de fratamo.

Kaj ĉiam ni memoru ke la inspiro kaj la povo de tiu amo venis kaj venas de Kristanismo.

Ofte ni Kristanoj ne estas bonaj ekzemploj de nia amreligio, sed malgraŭ niajn neperfektajojn, nian nefidelecon, ĝi estas la Kristana religio kiu alte tenas, kiel flamantan lumon tiun belan idealon kaj konstante antaŭenigas ĝin per sia agado.

Do, mi vokas vin, Kristanaj Esperantistoj al pli granda fideleco al la sanktaj devoj de via religio, por ke, pleniĝitaj per la amo, vi povu ne nur fari gloron al Dio sed plej efike helpi al la fratigado de la mondo, per Esperanto. Estas bona idealo, bona laboro,—Kristana amo en la koro, kaj Esperanto kiel triumfanta glavo en la mano, kaj tiu idealo kaj laboro realiĝu en ni por la beno de l' homoj.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Central Office, Newton Centre, Mass. C. H. Fessenden, Sec.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
(Mr. J. D. Hailman)

9th National Esperanto Congress
Annapolis, Maryland

Members of E. A. N. A.:

It is again my pleasant duty as President of our Association to call to your attention at an annual Congress certain of the weightier matters which should demand your consideration and action. It is not necessary here to review the progress of the past year,—that you will find in better form in the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and our Committees. A study of these will show that we are again occupying advanced ground and that we are surely, even if somewhat slowly, approaching the goal of our endeavors.

The principal matters of which it is necessary to speak are those to which attention was invited a year ago,—they still require your active interest.

In accordance with the action of the Oka Kongreso, a Guarantee Fund was established, but it has not as yet reached the amount necessary to make the subscriptions binding and consequently was of no financial assistance during the past year. It is urged that you consider this situation and take effective action to secure a Guarantee fund which will remove from our Central Office the shadow of a possible deficit and provide the means for more active propaganda work, and the wherewithal to enlarge all our activities. Many things can be done to better the Association and forward the cause of Esperanto,

provided we have the necessary funds. It has been suggested that a special Committee be created to handle this matter and complete the fund for the coming fiscal year. Hampered by stress of routine work, the Central Office has not been able to give the requisite attention to the subject.

We also venture to suggest that you consider the appointment of a special Committee on Membership; to cover the country and bring in the Esperantists and others interested who are not yet of us. This matter has also been left too much to the Central Office and we are not growing as we should. A systematic campaign in this direction should be carried on and to be effective it requires the attention of those not burdened with the details of other Association work.

In this connection the question of the annual dues should be inquired into. Our present dues are entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon us, and in addition, such dues should be sufficient to include a subscription to **Amerika Esperantisto** in order that every member should regularly receive the magazine which is not at present the case.

It is certain that much can be done in both directions indicated above and your careful consideration of these two most important matters is earnestly desired.

The problem of the introduction of Esperanto into the schools is still before us. Progress has been made in this and we have two notable triumphs to record,—the inclusion of Esperanto in the summer courses of the University of California, and its introduction into the eighth grades of the publc schools of Delphos, Ohio for next year. Your Committee, appointed last fall, in accordance with the action of the Oka, are to be congratulated upon this and other progress made and after hearing its report, proper thought should be given to ways and means of strengthening its position and such advice or instructions given as will lead to positive and forceful action thruout our territory, coordinating all local efforts into a harmonious and widespread attempt to get Esperanto into the school curriculum at the right time and in the right way. It should be decided just where Esperanto fits into our educative system best and then all efforts should be directed in harmony to get it there.

Our commercial opportunities still need developing and a fruitful field is still presented, in which we have so far done little. The extension of American trade since last we met has exceeded all expectations and we should actively endeavor to secure to Esperanto the large place which it sooner or later must play in international business relations. We ought to take steps to urge its immediate use in South American trade and we should be prepared to secure its extensive adoption in all American commerce upon the cessation of the European war.

A subject which should receive the attention of the Congress is that of propaganda and a discussion of methods and wise instructions to our Propaganda Committee would not be amiss. This country requires and our duty to spread the gospel of Esperanto demands, a systematic campaign of propaganda work, guided by our Committee and carried out along well-planned lines in all parts of our divisions and districts. We gladly commend the very active work done by many of the local groups in this line and note with pleasure the success attained, but we will progress much more rapidly, if all our efforts are co-ordinated and this is certainly one of the main functions of our Propaganda Committee. The Congress can not devote its attention nor give its time to a subject of greater importance than a study of the ways by which the Committee may attain success in this particular. The Committee needs your advice and assistance, will you not carefully investigate this very important branch of our work in all its phases and so be able to understandingly help the Committee in its very arduous work?

We take pleasure in recording the widespread activities of our Central Office during the past year,—good hard work has been done,—our Secretary and his very efficient assistant deserve our hearty thanks, as well as all those who have aided by upholding the hands of our executive officers. The Examinations Committee especially is to be commended for the large number of examinations given and diplomas issued. This department of our work was never in better condition. Our official organ

"Amerika Esperantisto" now controlled by the Association, has continued to improve during the year, and the result has justified our expectations that E.A.N.A. control was wisest and best for both magazine and Association.

We felicitate the Association upon the happy auspices under which it now meets in Annapolis,—our friends here have left no stone of preparation or goodfellowship unturned in their earnest desire to make this gathering a great success. Under such conditions, — a year of progress happily closed; pleasant and inspiring surroundings in which to discuss and plan the future; renewed enthusiasm and determination to develop our opportunities to the utmost; as also many delights provided for our personal and immediate enjoyment; — shall it not be that the Naŭa Kongreso will be the milestone marking the beginning of the final stage of the journey of "nia afero" to the complete fulfilment of its mission on this side the Atlantic?

(Signed) J. D. Hailman,
President, E. A. N. A.

EXAMINATIONS

The Central Office asks the indulgence of its members with regard to the matter of examinations within the past few weeks. Owing to changes in the routine of our work, we have been unable to give recent requests for enrollment our usual prompt attention. Matters are rapidly becoming adjusted however, and we trust no further delays will be experienced.

1915-1916 has been our most successful year so far as number of enrollments and successful candidates were concerned. We should judge however, that about 80% of the members of E.A.N.A. have never yet enrolled for either examination. Why this is so has not yet been revealed. From the experience of theCentral Office with a large proportion of its members, it is certainly not lack of proficiency. What, then, is the reason that YOU have never applied for registration?

With the opening of the fall classes, every student of former seasons and every potential Esperanto instructor should be a "diplomito" of the national Association.

Registration fees: Elementary, 10 cents; Advanced, 25 cents.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS

To the President and Members of the Esperanto Association of North America:

The year closing June 30, 1916, has shown a greatly increased interest in the examinations offered by your Association, and the work done by a majority of the candidates has been of a better quality than that of the preceding year. Twenty-three have taken the examinations for the Elementa Diplomo, of whom four failed; six tried for the Supera Diplomo, with one failure. Several others applied for the examination papers, but, from one cause or another, gave up the attempt.

Although many of the papers that have been submitted during the year are of better quality than the average of the previous year, yet errors in grammatical construction are too frequent. The translations from Esperanto are usually excellent, even in the papers of those applicants who failed to pass the examination as a whole; but the translation of the prescribed English sentences, which are designed to test the student's ability to use Esperanto in the expression of his ideas, too frequently shows that he is not yet capable of using it correctly in conversation or correspondence.

Those who are engaged in the labor of teaching "la kara lingvo," in the various parts of our country, are therefore urged to allow less use of the textbook in recitation, and to have their pupils put much more time and labor into the translation of ordinary English phrases into Esperanto, both orally and in writing. Only in this way can a practical knowledge of the language be obtained.

The names of all successful candidates are published in **Amerika Esperantisto,** and the excellence of the papers, this year, is shown by the fact that. of the twenty-four that were accepted, eleven received honorable mention.

The applications have come from a dozen different states, as widely separated as California, Texas and three states of New England; Illinios leading with the largest number, and Massachusetts next following.

It is hoped that a still greater increase of interest will be seen in the coming year.

Herbert Harris,
for the Committee.

THE CONSTITUTION
of the
ESPERANTO ASSOCIAITION OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc.
As Amended at the Eighth Congress, San Francisco, 1915

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this Association shall be The Esperanto Association of North America.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS

The objects of this Association shall be the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto, according to the Fundamento Zamenhofa, and, in particular, the formation of a close union between and among all individuals and organizations studying or using Esperanto.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any individual interested in Esperanto shall be eligible to membership in this Association, subject to the vote of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the Treasurer the sum of one hundred ($100.00) dollars shall be eligible to Life Membership. Such members shall pay no annual dues during life.

Sec. 3. Organizations composed of members of this Association may be formed in any district, subject to the following conditions:

1. The word "District" as hereinafter used is hereby taken to mean any governmental sub-division not smaller than a county in the United States system of governmental subdivision, or a group of such governmental subdivisions, not in any case to go beyond the limits of any Division of the Association as defined in Article VIII.

2. Upon application made to the Executive Committee by at least 20 per cent of the members residing in such district, a charter may be issued to such organization.

3. Subject to the provisions of this constitution and subject to the general supervision and control of the Executive Committee said charter shall give to such organization full power and authority to organize such district, to conduct propaganda work therein, and to administer the business of this Association within such territorial limits.

4. Such organizations when chartered shall have the power and authority to grant charters upon such conditions as they may impose, not repugnant to the provisions of this Constitution, to local clubs, groups or societies within such district, all of whose active members shall be members of this Association.

5. Not more than one organization shall be chartered by this Association in any one district, except as provided for in paragraph 9 of this section.

6. Upon a majority vote of the members of any district organization, such district may be divided and two or more organizations therein may be chartered.

7. When such division of any district organization is made, the respective jurisdictions of each newly chartered organization shall be limited by the Executive Committee and the original charter shall be surrendered.

8. The work of all district organizations shall be under the constant supervision and control of the Councilor of the Division in which they are located. Reports from such organization to the Secretary of this Association and communications from the said Secretary to any such organization shall be made thru the District Secretary.

9. Within geographical limits not included within the district of any chartered district organization, charters may be granted by this Association to local clubs, groups or societies, all of whose active members shall be members of this Association; provided, however, that if afterward a district organization shall be chartered in a district in which any so chartered local organization is situated, said local organization shall surrender its original charter and shall receive without cost a charter from the newly organized district Association.

10. Organizations receiving charters shall pay into the treasury of the body issuing said charter a charter fee of one dollar ($1.00).

Sec. 4. Sectional Federations. Within the limits of any profession, occupation, nationality or other such limitation, charters may be granted by the officers of this Association to federations of those interested in the propaganda of Esperanto within those special professions, nationalities, etc. These shall be known as Sectional Federations. To be chartered, such Sectional Federations must have at least 25 persons, shall not be limited geographically, and shall have the same rights and duties within the special profession, nationality, etc., which the District Associations exercise within geographical limits.

ARTICLE IV

Sec. 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and General Council.

Sec. 2. The General Council shall be composed of ten or more members who shall be elected annually by the voting members of the Association, according to Article VII. Each Councilor shall be entitled to cast one vote for each paying member in his Division. It shall have full charge of the general policy of this Association, and shall exercise general supervision over its work.

Sec. 3. The General Council shall elect annually the President, Vice-President, and Secreaary-Treasurer of this Association.

Sec. 4. The General Council shall appoint such committees as may be necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the As-

sociation.

Sec. 5. The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall all perform all such duties as usually appertain to their respective offices.

Sec. 6. Upon nomination of the Councilor of any division, the Executive Committee shall appoint members of such Division to serve during its pleasure as assistants to the Councilor. The work of such assistants shall be under the supervision and control of the Councilor.

ARTICLE V—COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. There shall be three standing committees of this Association, the members of which shall continue in office at the pleasure of the General Council. The chairman of each committee shall be appointed annually by the General Council, and said Committees shall be: Committee on Propaganda, Committee on Publication, and Committee on Examinations. Each of said committees shall consist of five members: The chairman and four members to be appointed by him, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The Propaganda Committee shall have, subject to the General Council and the Executive Committee, full charge and control of the propaganda work of the Association.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Publication shall have, subject to the General Council and the Executive Committee, full charge of all the publications of this Association; the control of any journal issued by, or under the auspices of this Association; the preparation of suitable Esperanto literature; and the supply of literary material for the Propaganda Committee.

Sec. 4. The Committee on Examinations shall have, subject to the General Council and the Executive Committee, full charge of all examinations conducted by this Association, and of the granting of all certificates of proficiency and study.

Sec. 5. The General Council shall elect an Executive Committee of at least three members, which shall have full charge of the work of the Association, subject to the General Council.

ARTICLE VI—DUES AND VOTES

Sec. 1. Each member of this Association shall pay annually in advance in the manner hereinafter provided, the sum of fifty cents, and shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 2. Individual members, where no chartered district organization exists, shall pay their dues direct to the Secretary of this Association.

Sec. 3. Active members of local organizations chartered by this Association shall pay their dues to the Secretary of such local organization who shall remit the same monthly to the Secretary of this Association.

Sec. 4. Secretaries of all chartered district associations and sectional federations shall collect from the members of this Association within their jurisdiction the dues of this Association and after paying twenty-five cents per capita into the treasury of their own organization, shall remit the balance monthly to the Secretary of this Association.

Sec. 5. Any individual who, in addition to his regular dues, shall contribute the sum of Two Dollars yearly to the support of the General Association, shall be known as a Special Member, and shall be so designated in any published list of members.

Sec. 6. Individuals who, in addition to their annual dues, pay the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) per annum in advance, shall be known as Sustaining Members.

ARTICLE VII—ELECTIONS

Sec. 1. The Councilor of each Division shall be elected by the members of said division at a divisional convention, or by a referendum ballot, said election to be held prior to the annual meeting of the Association. In any unorganized Division, the Secretary of the Association has authority to arrange for the election of a Councilor as above. If no such Councilor is elected in any Division, the General Council, immediately after its organization, shall elect some member of the Association to fill such vacancy until such divisional election shall take place.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of electing the General Council, the following territorial divisions shall be made:

1. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut shall form the New England Division, and elect one Councilor.

2. The State of New York shall form the New York Division and elect one Councilor.

3. The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall form the Eastern Division and elect one Councilor.

4. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia shall form the Capitol Division and elect one Councilor.

5. The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, together with Porto Rico shall form the Southern Division and elect one Councilor.

6. The States of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia shall form the Ohio Valley Division and elect one Councilor.

7. The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri shall form the Prairie Division and elect one Councilor.

9. The States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas shall form the Southwestern Division and elect one Councilor.

10. The States of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington, together with Alaska and Pacific possessions shall form the Western Division and elect one Councilor.

11. The Dominion of Canada shall form the Canadian Division and elect one Councilor.

12. The States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, together with Arizona and New Mexico shall form the Rocky Mountain Division and elect one Councilor.

Sec. 3. .Divisions outside of the territories herein named may be created by vote of the General Council, each of such Divisions shall elect one Councilor.

Sec. 4. Whenever one-fifth of the members of any Division shall petition the General Council for the exercise of the right of recall the Council shall order a vote held after thirty days' notice, and if a majority of the members in such Division shall vote for the recall of its Councilor he shall stand thereby removed from office, and a successor shall be appointed by the Council, and shall hold office until his successor has been duly elected.

Sec. 5. At the annual meeting of this Association, immediately after its opening session, the General Council shall meet and elect the remaining officers of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Chairmen of the three Standing Committees. It shall meet thereafter as often as it shall deem advisable, or at the call of the President.

Sec. 6. Vacancies in elective offices occurring between annual meetings shall be filled by the General Council unless otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE VIII—MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be held in the month of July or August in each year, at a time and place to be designated annually by the General Council.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall meet for organization immediately after its appointment by the General Council. It shall thereafter meet, as often as it may deem necessary, for the proper transaction of its business.

Sec. 3. The Standing Committees shall meet at the call of their respective Chairmen.

Sec. 4. At all meetings of this Association, and of the General Council, representation and voting by proxy, shall be permissible. All proxies to be valid, shall be in writing, duly signed and witnessed, and bearing the date of issuance, and the name of a chosen representative or substitute.

Sec. 5. At any meeting of this Association only members of the Association, and those holding proxies for absent members, shall be present, unless by invitation of the presiding officer.

ARTICLE IX—QUORUM

Sec. 1. At any duly called meeting of this Association the members present by person or proxy shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. At any duly called meeting of the General Council, the Executive Committee, or a Standing Committee, those members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE X—AFFILIATION

Organizations other than those devoting their time principally to the study and propaganda of Esperanto, which are interested in the aims of this Association, may become affiliated societies upon vote of the General Council. Such organizations shall be entitled to the privileges of conventions, and shall have a voice, but not a vote, thru a duly elected fraternal delegate in the annual meeting of the Association and Council.

ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall not be amended except by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the Association. Proposed amendments must be endorsed by at least two Councilors or by at least twenty-five members of this Association, and, when so endorsed, notice of the same, giving full text of the proposed amendment, shall be published in the official organ, or sent to each member of the Association at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting, otherwise such amendment shall not be considered.

ARTICLE XII—BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. Immediately after their election the General Council shall cause to be prepared suitable By-Laws, not repugnant to the provisions of this Constitution, for the government of this Association. When such By-Laws have been adopted by the General Council, they shall not be amended, or altered, or added to, except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Council.

Sec. 2. The By-Laws of this Association as adopted by any General Council shall be binding on any subsequent General Council, except as amended, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. Each organization chartered by this Association shall keep on file with the Secretary of this Association a complete copy of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by such organization and the names and addresses of all its officers.

ARTICLE II—DUES AND VOTES

Sec. 1. Every membership paid in shall be credited to the Division to which it belongs and the total number of memberships paid in each Division shall represent the voting power of its Councilor in the affairs of the Association.

Sec. 2. The annual dues shall be paid on admission to membership and on the first of each October thereafter, except that members admitted between the adjournment of the annual Congress in any year and he first day of October of that year shall be in good standing until October 1 of the following year.

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of this Association shall begin October 1.

ARTICLE III—OFFICERS

Sec. 1. The Secretary of the Association shall act as Secretary to the General Council, presenting to the Council all matters worthy of its consideration and keeping a record of its decision thereon.

Sec. 2. Any Councilor wishing to present a matter to the other members of the Council for consideration and vote shall communicate it in writing to the Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee may present matters to the Council for consideration and vote by sending them thru the Secretary.

Sec. 4. Any person not a member of the Council or of the Executive Committee who wishes to present such a matter to the Council shall communicate same to the Councilor of his division, who may present it as provided in Sec. 2. above.

Sec. 5. There shall be no limit to the right of any Councilor to propose changes in any matter that has been voted upon, or to propose a reconsideration of such matter whether same was adopted or not, but until such proposed change has been accepted by the Council, it shall not affect any proposition or part thereof that may have been adopted.

Sec. 6. In all matters presented to the General Council for consideration and vote the ballot shall be closed at the expiration of three weeks from the day notices were mailed.

Sec. 7. Councilors shall be considered to have voted in favor of any proposition or part on which they do not express a choice unless the Secretary shall have received notice of their absence from the country at the time of voting.

Sec. 8. All matters to be presented to the Council for consideration and vote shall be so drawn up that the vote may be expressed on each part thereof by a stroke of the pen. The person making the proposal shall incorporate his reasons in the shape of a preamble as a part of the proposal and shall affix his signature thereto. The Secretary shall promptly send two copies of the same without change to each Councilor who shall immediately express his choice on one copy and return it to the Secretary, retaining the other for his file. The Secretary shall notify each Councilor and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the result of the ballot.

End of Official Part

KRONIKO NORDAMERIKA

Tilden, Nebr. Kurso fondiĝis tie ĉi de Pastro C. P. Lang, konsistante el 22 anoj,—studentoj en la altlernejo. Oni studas Esperanton por helpi sin en siaj alilingvaj studadoj.

New York, N. Y. Antaŭ nelonge ĉe Asbury Park, N. J., la lokaj Esperantistoj renkontiĝis kun la samideanoj el Perth Amboy, N. J., kaj Philadelphia, Pa., por Esperanta Ekskurso. La Sekretario el Nov-Jorko, S-ro Creston C. Coigne, raportas ke ĉeestis proksimume 60 personoj. Paroladoj estas faritaj de S-roj H. W. Fisher, Nicholas Ehrlich kaj Joseph Silbernik.

Butte, Idaho. Laŭ la "Butte Miner" tagjurnalo tie ĉi, R. E. Blackstone, survoje al Bostono, alvenis en la urbon. S-ro Blackstone paroladis pri Esperanto ĉe la Socialista Klubo, klarigante la regulojn kaj fundamentojn de la lingvo. Li nun eniros "Yellowstone Park" survoje al "Salt Lake City." La "Idaho Republican," tagjurnalo en Blackfoot, Idaho, kaj la "Daily Post" en Idaho Falls bone raportis pri la rimarkinda vojaĝo.

San Francisco, Calif. "Ni deziras anonci, ke la jarkunveno de la Kalifornia Esperantista Rondaro okazos en Septembro, de la 2a ĝis la 4a, 1916. La programo ne estas ankoraŭ detale aranĝita, sed laŭ bontrovo kaj ebleco, ni sekvos la jenan: Sept. 2an, Sabaton vespere, 8a horo: Akcepto de delegitoj kaj vizitantoj; 9a horo: Amuzaĵoj. Sept. 3an, Dimanĉon, Dum la tago—libera (aŭ malgranda ekskurso); 6.30 vespere, Rondara Festmanĝo; Paroladoj. Sept. 4an, 9.30—12.00, Laborkunsido; 12.00, Lunĉo kaj disiĝo. Ĉiuj kunsidoj okazos ĉe Hotelo Ramona, 174 Ellis Strato, San Francisco—la rendevuo de nia loka Esperantistaro. Ĉiu samideano certe volas partopreni nian ĝuplenan jarfeston. La kunveno-bileto kostos nur unu dolaron ($1.00). Pri alia informo oni sin turnu al la Rondara Sekretario, 946 Central Ave., San Francisco."—M. D. Van Sloun, Sek.

Trousdale, Okla. La Esperantistoj de la ŝtato Oklahoma jam organizis Ŝtatan Asocion kiu aliĝos al la nacia Asocio. La jenaj oficistoj estas elektitaj: S-ro Jas. S. Spear, Prezidanto; S-ro Edwin E. Stephens, Sekretario; W. W. Pannell, A. M. Flesher, kaj F. B. Flenniken, Aga Komitato. Antaŭen, Oklahoma! Ni rigardas vian progreson kun multe da intereso kaj espero.

Detroit, Mich. La "Detroit Free Press," tagjurnalo, raportis pri la jena: Sep Polaj junuloj, anoj de la 1916a kurso de la Pola-Amerikana Altlernejo, ricevis siajn diplomojn, prezentitaj de la estro, Prof. Roman Wandzell. Ĉiuj gradiĝintoj, je sia eniro en la Altlernejon, ne povis paroli angle, sed nun parolas angle, kaj ankaŭ germane, france, latine, greke kaj ESPERANTE.

Esperanto

A well-organized endeavor has been made to interest the physicians assembled for the American Medical Association meetings in the world-language, Esperanto, which has among its prominent propagandists, Dr. Tobias Sigel of this city.

The vision of a common speech, binding the peoples of all nations, is a very pleasant one. Perhaps, centuries hence, there actually will be evolved a language which the greater part of the earth's inhabitants will use. All languages are composite and in the English of daily use are contributions from many races.

The present value of Esperanto, its supporters affirm, is in trade and science, although a great many works of literature have been translated into it. As a preventive of war, its potency might be questioned, since history is replete with the records of bloody conflicts between groups using the same language.

Anyway, the promotion of Esperanto is a very engaging method for hastening the genuine brotherhood of man.—Editorial, Sunday edition, Detroit News-Tribune.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, ETC.
of Amerika Esperantisto, published monthly at West Newton, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
Editor, Dr. C. H. Fessenden, Newton Centre, Mass.
Managing Editor, Same.
Business Manager, Same.
Publisher, The American Esperantist Co., Inc., West Newton, Mass.
Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 p. c. or more of total amount of stock.)
The Esperanto Association of North America, Inc., J. D. Hailman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. H. Fessenden, Newton Centre, Mass.; Dr. B. K. Simonek, Chicago, Ill., Officers.
Ernest F. Dow, West Newton, Mass.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 p. c. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.
(Signed) C. H. Fessenden,
Business Manager.
Mass., ss. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of April, 1916.
Fred R. Campbell,
(Seal) Notary Public.